ADP & ADRP 3-09 “Fires”

FIRES

DOTD

Doctrine Division
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AGENDA

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ADP and ADRP 3-09 Background

At the end of August 2012, Army Doctrinal Publication (ADP) and Army Doctrinal Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-09 “Fires” will be published and released to the field force.

ADPs contain the fundamental principles that guide the actions of military forces and explain how they support national objectives. They also provide the intellectual underpinnings that explain how the Army operates.

ADRPs provide more detailed explanations of the principles presented in the ADPs, and will also be found on digital media formats for use on digital devices.

ADP and ADRP 3-09 Background

Principal audience:

- Commanders and staffs of Army Headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters
- Commanders and staff who must employ fires within their area of operations
- Commanders, leaders, and staff of the fires warfighting function
- Trainers and educators throughout the Army

ADP 3-09 Fires – Major Themes

- It brings Field Artillery and Air Defense Artillery together under one warfighting function, evolving the world's most versatile fires force to incorporate Army indirect fires, air and missile defense (AMD) and Joint Fires including Electronic Attack (EA).

- ADP 3-09 informs the force how Fires supports Unified Land Operations from the Fires Cell under the direction of the G-3/S-3 for the maneuver commander in synchronizing, integrating, and delivering all forms of fires, conducting targeting, fires planning, and providing early warning.

- It describes the synergy gained for decisive action through targeting with a wide range of precision, scalable, synchronized, responsive and networked fires capabilities.

- It enables the development of interoperable, networked and integrated systems capable of executing multiple missions throughout unified action.

Publication release date 31 AUG 2012

ADRP 3-09 Fires – Major Themes

- Describes the fires warfighting function while incorporating the roles, core competencies, critical capabilities, characteristics, and principles of fires, as well as fires in support of unified land operations and decisive action.

- ***Mission of the Field Artillery*** -to destroy, defeat, or disrupt the enemy with integrated fires to enable maneuver commanders to dominate in unified land operations.

- Describes the various fires organizations, their functions under the direction of the G-3/S-3 for the maneuver commander, and lists key fires personnel with their duties and responsibilities.

- Describes how the fires process interacts with the operations process through targeting and fires planning

- Distinguishes air defense planning from fire support planning which set conditions for the development of Air Missile Defense Operations and Field Artillery Operations doctrine

Publication release date 31 AUG 2012

Fires

- ADP and ADRP 3-09 constitute the Army's view on fires.
- *Fires* is the use of weapons systems to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target (JP 3-0).
- Fires are surface-to-surface, surface-to-air, and joint fires including electronic attack.
- Fires are a warfighting function.

The Fires Warfighting Function

The *fires warfighting function* is the related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, AMD, and joint fires through the targeting process (ADP 3-0).

Army fires systems deliver fires in support of offensive and defensive tasks to create specific lethal and nonlethal effects on a target.

The fires warfighting function includes the following tasks:

- Deliver fires.
- Integrate all forms of Army, joint and multinational fires.
- Conduct targeting.

Targeting

Targeting is the process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities (JP 3-0).

A *Target is an entity or object* considered for possible engagement or other action (JP 3-60).

Targets also include the wide array of mobile and stationary forces, equipment, capabilities, and functions that an enemy commander can use to conduct operations.

Army targeting functions: decide, detect, deliver, assess (D3A)

Three Critical Capabilities:

- Target Acquisition
- Target Discrimination
- Target Engagement

“The Role of Fires”

The role of fires is to enable Army forces to seize and retain the initiative, prevent and deter conflict, defeat adaptive threats and succeed in a wide range of contingencies.

Fires cells, under the direction of the G-3/S-3, synchronize and integrate weapon systems and sensors in order to create lethal and nonlethal effects in support of Unified Land Operations and the maneuver commander’s requirements and objectives.

Fires Core Competencies

•Air Defense Artillery

- Army ADA forces deter or defeat enemy aerial threats, protect the force and high value assets.
- Mission is to provide fires to protect the force and selected geopolitical assets from aerial attack, missile attack, and surveillance.
- Multi-tiered capabilities (lower/upper) dependent upon range and altitude of the threat

•Field Artillery

- Army FA provides the nucleus for effective fires coordination through staff personnel, fires agencies, and attack resources.
- Mission is to destroy, defeat, or disrupt the enemy with integrated fires to enable maneuver commanders to dominate in unified land operations.
- FA employs fire support which coordinates, plans and synchronizes a wide range of scalable capabilities to create lethal and nonlethal effects.

Fires in Unified Land Operations

ULO - three-dimensional nature of modern warfare drives the need to conduct a fluid mix of Fires

Integrating fires requires the development and full understanding of:

- maneuver coordination measures
- airspace coordinating measures
- fire support coordination measures
- ROE

The operational environment requires the integration of Army offensive and defensive surface-to-surface and surface-to-air fires and scalable capabilities

Fires Principles and Characteristics

Principles

- **Precision**
- **Scalable**
- **Synchronized**
- **Responsive**
- **Networked**

Characteristics

- **All Weather**
- **Precision/Near Precision fires**
- **Mass Area fires**
- **Air and Space Integration**
- **Inherently Joint**

Fires and The Operational Framework

DECISIVE-SHAPING-SUSTAINING FRAMEWORK

- **Decisive Operations** – preparation fires, close support fires, interdiction, SEAD, final protective fires, electronic attack, and counterfire
- **Shaping Operations** – disrupt or destroy enemy attacking echelons, and capabilities, limit enemy ability to shift forces or capabilities, and sustain momentum of attack
- **Sustaining Operations** – protect and enable friendly forces to retain freedom of action

Fires and The Operational Framework (cont'd)

DEEP-CLOSE-SECURITY FRAMEWORK

- **Deep Operations** – disrupt enemy movement, command and control, sustainment and fires capabilities (interdiction, counterair, and electronic attack)
- **Close Operations –** counterfire, indirect final protective capabilities, combined arms for air defense, close air support (CAS) and final protective fires
- **Security Operations –** provide early warning, protect the force (AMD, sensor early warning, indirect fires and CAS

Employment of Fires

To *employ fires is to use available weapons and other systems to create a specific lethal or nonlethal* effect on a target (JP 3-0).

Air and Missile Defense Employment

- **Principles:** mass, mix, mobility, integration
- **Guidelines:** mutual support, overlapping fires, balanced fires, weighted coverage, early engagement, defense in depth

Field Artillery Employment

- **Principles: (AWIFM)**
  - Adequate fire support for committed units
  - Weight the main effort
  - Immediate responsive fires
  - Facilitate future operations
  - Maximize feasible centralized control

Fires Organizations and Key Personnel

The fires warfighting function uses a diverse group of systems, personnel, and materiel—most of which operate in various ways to provide different capabilities.

ADRP 3-09 describes the various fires organizations, their functions under the direction of the G-3/S-3 for the maneuver commander, and lists key fires personnel with their duties and responsibilities.

Fires Cell:

- Air Defense Element
- Air Defense Airspace Management/Brigade Aviation Element (ADAM/BAE)
- Fires Element
- Air Support Operations Center/Joint Air Ground Integration Cell/Air Liaison Officer (ASOC/JAGIC/ALO)

Fires Organizations at the Strategic Level

Air Defense Artillery

- Joint Functional Component Command-Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC-IMD)
- Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC)/Army Strategic Command (ARSTRAT)

Field Artillery

- Joint Land Component/Joint Task Force Fires Cell
- Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD)

Fires Organizations at the Operational Level

Air Defense Artillery

• Army Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC)
    -Theater Air and Missile Defense Coordinator (TAMCOORD)
    -Deputy Area Air Defense Coordinator (DAADC — when designated)

•Corps Air Defense/Airspace Management Cell

Field Artillery

•Corps and Theater Fires Cell

•Expeditionary Air Support Operations Group

•Ground Liaison Detachment

Fires Organizations at the Tactical Level

Air Defense Artillery

Air Defense Artillery Brigade
- -Air Defense Fire Control Officer (ADAFCO)
- -Air Defense Artillery Battalion
- -Patriot Battalion
- -Air and Missile Defense Battalion
- -Indirect Fires Protection Capability (IFPC) Battalion
- -Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Battery

Field Artillery

Division Fires Cell
- -Division Chief of Fires
- -Fire Support Coordinator (FSCOORD)
- -Air Liaison Officer
- -JAGIC

Brigade Combat Team Fires Cell

Fires Brigade
- -Fire Support Officer
- -Field Artillery Battalions
  - *Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)
  - *High-Mobility Artillery Rockt System (HIMARS)
  - *M109-series Paladin
  - *M777-series
  - *M119-series

Fires in the Operations Process

Fires are an integral part of the *operations process—the major mission command* activities performed during operations: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation (ADP 5-0)

Plan	**Prepare**	**Execute**
Assess		

Integrating Processes
- Intelligence preparation of the battlefield
- ***Targeting***
- Risk management

Continuing Activities
- Information collection
- Security operations
- ***Protection***
- ***Liaison and coordination***
- Terrain management
- ***Airspace control***

Fires and Targeting

Army targeting uses the functions decide, detect, deliver, and assess (D3A) as its methodology. D3A nests within the framework of the Operations Process.

Plan	**Preparation**	**Execution**	**Assess**
Decide	*Detect*	*Deliver*	*Assess*

Army targeting addresses two targeting categories—deliberate and dynamic.

- Deliberate targeting prosecutes planned targets (D3A)
- Dynamic targeting prosecutes targets of opportunity and changes to planned targets or objectives (F2T2EA)
  - Find
  - Fix
  - Track
  - Target
  - Engage
  - Assess

Fires Planning

Fires Planning Process:

- Enables the commander's ability to orchestrate and employ all available fires related resources as a system and to integrate and synchronize fires with his concept of operations.
- Central to the effectiveness of fires.
- Revolves around commander’s intent.
- Requires commander’s guidance for fires.
  - ***Priority of fires*** is the commander’s guidance to his staff, subordinate commanders, fires planners, and supporting agencies to employ fires in accordance with the relative importance of a unit’s mission.
  - No-Strike List
  - Restricted Target List

Air Defense Artillery Planning

- Integrates AMD capabilities and airspace requirements to include air
and missile warning/cueing information, combat identification procedures and engagement authority

- Performed concurrently at all echelons of command in a process known as “parallel planning”

- Facilitates task organization and assigned missions to subordinate ADA units based on guidance provided by JFC, the Air Tasking Order (ATO), and the Airspace Control Order (ACO)

- Synchronizes and coordinates defended asset development in the Critical Asset List (CAL) and the Defended Asset List (DAL)

Field Artillery and Fire Support Planning

- Fire support planning is accomplished using targeting and the running estimate.

Fire support coordination is the planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons (JP 3-09).

Fire support planning includes the end state and the commander's objectives; target development and prioritization; capabilities analysis; commander's decision and force assignment; mission planning and force execution; and assessment.

Fire support planning develops the **scheme of fires**, which is included within the framework of "operational approach" that relates tactical tasks to the desired endstate to support the maneuver commander's requirements and objectives.

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Questions